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JOHN ADAMS.

[*From the Essex Register.*]

Death of John Adams.--On Tuesday last closed the half century since the patriots and sages of this country proclaimed its independence, and with its parting rays the spirit of the elder ADAMS ascended to Heaven. That bold and energetic spirit which inspired the councils of America with the determination to become independent has ascended on high, and that eloquent tongue which urged its declaration on the fourth of July, 1776, on the fourth of July, 1826, was palsied in death. Thus has terminated, and gloriously terminated, the virtuous and patriotic life of JOHN ADAMS—blessed by his country, honored by the world, and immortal as history. Amidst the bosom of his family, the patriarch of the revolution has closed his immortal career, viewing, as the patriarch of old, before his closing eyes, the expanding glories of his country, the fruits of his exertions, and the blessings purchased by him for posterity. The ideas which occupy our minds in contemplating his character and the period allotted by heaven for gathering him to his fathers, fill our hearts with such feelings as disable us from searching in books for the record of the many memorable incident of his life, and we can only present such facts as are present to our memory. His virtues and services will employ the most eloquent tongues in the nation, and his history be written by its truest historian. His life and history are the history of liberty and the rights of man, triumphing over oppression, and founding a lasting empire on the broad foundation of the people's will, and the happiness of the governed.

President Adams was educated at Cambridge, and to the profession of the law. So eminent was his standing in that profession, that at an early age he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, which he declined this office. Amid the fire of excitement produced by the Boston massacre, he dared to undertake the defence of the British troops. His success in this trial was complete. It placed his talents and his strong sense of justice and official duty. A less intrepid spirit would not have dared to stem the current of popular indignation by engaging in such a cause. But it is not in his professional life, but his political, that we are to trace his glorious career. He soon sacrified his profession and devoted himself to the liberties of his fellow-citizens and the independence of his country. In 1770, he was elected a representative from Boston, and in 1774, a member of the Council, but was negatived by Gov. Gage, from the part he took in politics. From 1770 and previous, and until 1776, he was constantly engaged, and took a leading part in all the measures which were adopted to defend the colonies from the unjust attacks of the British Parliament. He was one of the earliest that contemplated the independence of the country, and her separation from the mother country. No man in the Congress of 1776 did so much as he did to procure the Declaration of Independence. It is believed that the motion was made by a member from Virginia at his suggestion, that he seconded the motion and sustained it by most powerful and fearless argument. By his influence Mr. Jefferson was placed at the head of the Committee who framed the Declaration. His reason for procuring the motion to come from Virginia, and placing one of her delegation at the head of the Committee, was to engage the hearty co-operation of that great State in the work of independence. By the Committee who were appointed on the subject of a separation from the mother country, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were appointed a sub-committee to frame a Declaration of Independence.—The draft reported, was that of Mr. Jefferson, and he has deservedly received great credit for it. But those who consider how much easier it is to draft a report than to procure its passage and adoption, and who reflect, that Mr. Jefferson never spoke in public, and that John Adams was the bold and daring spirit of the Congress of 1776, and the eloquent advocate of its boldest measures, cannot fail to award him the highest honor which the adoption of that declaration could confer. From the Declaration of Independence until the peace, Mr. Adams was employed in the same glorious cause. Whilst Washington, at the head of our armies, was fighting the battles of Liberty, and defending our country from the ravages of the enemy, Adams was employed in a service less brilliant, but scarcely less important.—Through the whole war, he was exerting his talents at the various courts of Europe, to obtain loans and alliances, and every succour to sustain our armies, and the cause of Liberty and our Independence. Nor did his labors cease until he had accomplished every object for which he was sent abroad, nor until he had sealed our Independence by a Treaty of Peace, which he signed, with Great Britain.

Immediately after the Treaty of Peace, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain;—on the adoption of the Constitution, he was elected first Vice-President of the United States. During the whole period of the Presidency of Washington, Mr. Adams was Vice-President. He was as uniformly consulted by Washington as though he had been a member of his cabinet, on all important questions. On the death of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, party spirit raged without restraint Too independent himself to wear the trammels of either party, he was warmly supported by neither. Too open for concealment, and perfectly void of guile and intrigue, he practised no arts to secure himself in power. At the expiration of his first term, Mr. Jefferson, the candidate of the Republican party, and his successful competitor, received four votes more than Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams then retired to private life at his seat in Quincy.

When the foreign aspect of our country became clouded, and difficulties overshadowed it, he came forth the warmest advocate of the rights of the country, and of those measures of the administration calculated to sustain them. His letter in defence of our seamen against foreign impressment, is one of the ablest and most irresistible arguments in the English language. So satisfied were those who had been politically opposed to him, of his merits and services, that he was selected by the Republicans of Massachusetts, as their candidate for Governor, on the death of Governor Sullivan—but he declined again entering into public life. He was one of the Electors, and President of the Electoral College, when Mr. Monroe was elected President of the United States. Having been the principal draftsman of the Constitution of this State, when the Convention was called to amend it in 1820, he was unanimously elected their President. On his declining this honor, unanimous resolutions were passed by this great assembly of five hundred, selected from all parties, expressive of their exalted sense of his merits and public services.

The private character of President Adams was perfectly pure, unsullied and unstained. There was no christian or moral duty which he did not fulfil; the kindest of husbands and the best of fathers.—To the excellent precepts and education which he gave his children, and the nation are undoubtedly indebted for having at this time at their head his eldest son.

President Adams was serene and tranquil to the last. Conscious of having performed his duty, and of a life well spent and devoted to his country, the blasts of calumny which assailed his declining years never ruffled the serenity of his mind. He regarded them as little as the troubled elements, for he knew that like them they would soon subside, and that then, every thing would be, like his own bosom, peace and sunshine. To say that he had weak points and foibles, is but to say that he was a man. But his defects were those of a bold and daring spirit, an open, generous and confiding heart. He knew no guile, and he feared none. Having no selfish purposes to answer, he practised no arts to effect them. At the age of ninety, at the completion of half a century from the commencement of that revolution he had been so instrumental in effecting, he sunk by gradual decay into the arms of death. He lived to see his country's liberties placed on a firm and immovable basis, and the light of liberty which she diffused enlightening the whole earth.—On the Jubilee of Independence, his declining faculties were roused by the rejoicings in the metropolis. He inquired the cause of the salutes, and was told it was the fourth of July. He answered, "IT IS A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DAY." He never spake more. Thus his last thoughts and his latest words were like those of his whole life, thoughts and words which evinced a soul replete with love of country and interest in her welfare.

Thomas Jefferson.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday contains the following brief notice of the long and useful life of this lamented patriot.—A part of it, the reader will observe, is from manuscript in his own handwriting:

"He was born on the 2d of April, 1743, in the county of Albemarle, at Shadwell, a country seat which now belongs to his grandson, within a short distance of Monticello, and within half a mile of his Rivanna mills. He was, of course, in the 84th year of his age. He received his highest honors, at the College of William and Mary; and studied the law under the celebrated George Wythe, late Chancellor of Virginia.—Before he had attained his 25th year, he was a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, and took an active part in all the measures which they adopted in opposition to the usurpations of Great Britain. In 1775, he is said to have been the author of the protest against the propositions of Lord North.—He was subsequently transferred to the General Congress at Philadelphia, where he distinguished himself by the firmness of his sentiments and the energy of his compositions. Of these qualifications no other evidence could be required than the imperishable document which declared us

"Free, sovereign, & independent States."

From 1777 to 1779 (for certain portions of those years) he was occupied with Wythe and Pendleton, in revising the Laws of Virginia. In 1779 he succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of the State. In 1781 he composed his "Notes on Virginia;" than which no work of equal dimensions has ever attained to greater reputation. In the summer of 1782, he was in Congress at the moment when the Virginia Legislature were framing a State constitution. The draught of the instrument, which he transmitted on that occasion, was not received till the day when the committee were to report the result of their labors. They were so much pleased with his preamble, that they adopted it as a part of their report; so that, as it is now well understood, our Bill of Rights and the Constitution were from the pen of George Mason: the preamble was T. Jefferson's. In 1784 he left the United States, being associated in a plenipotentiary commission, with Franklin and Adams, addressed to the several powers of Europe, for the purpose of concluding treaties of commerce. In October, 1789, he obtained leave to return home; and, on his arrival, was made the first Secretary of State, under General Washington. His correspondence with the French and English ministers is a proud monument of his genius. He, alternately, rebuked the cold cunning of Liston, and the rash ardour of Genet. His reports on money and weights and measures—on the fisheries—and on the restructions on commerce, are ample attestations of the enlarged views of the philosopher and the financier.

In 1797 he was elected Vice-President; and, four years after, President of the United States.

For eight years he conducted the Government with a strength of talent, a purity of purpose, a respect to constitutional principles, which might serve as a model to his successors. His acquisition of Louisiana, alone, now calls down the loudest praises from every tongue.

But what is deficient in the preceding narrative must be made up from a curious and authentic Memoir, now laying before us, in the hand-writing of Mr. Jefferson. He was called on by a particular occasion to state some of the circumstances and services of his life—and from this curious document, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend, we lay the following extract before our readers. It furnishes some information, in that touching style for which the author was so remarkable, which, now that the great man has descended to his tomb, it may not be improper to lay before the public.

'I came of age in 1764, and was soon put into the nomination of Justicie of the county in which I live; and at the first election following, I became one of its representatives in the legislature.

'I was thence sent to the Old Congress.

'Then employed two years with Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Wythe, on the revisal and reduction to a single Code, of the whole body of the British statutes, the acts of our assembly, and certain parts of the common law.

'Then elected Governor.

'Next to the Legislature, and to Congress again.

'Sent to Europe as Minister Plenipotentiary.

'Appointed Secretary of State to the new government.

'Elected Vice-President and President.

'And lastly, a Visitor and Rector of the University.

'In the offices, with scarcely any, I have been in the public service now 61 years; and during the far greater part of time, in foreign countries, or in other States."

'If legislative services are worth mentioning, and the stamp of liberality and equality, which was necessary to be impressed on our laws, in the first crisis of our birth as a nation, was of any value, they will find that many of the leading and important laws of that day, were prepared by myself, and carried chiefly by my efforts; supported indeed by able and faithful coadjutors.

'The prohibition of the further importation of slaves was the first of these measures in time.

'This was followed by the abolition of entails which broke up the hereditary and high handed aristocracy, which by accumulating immense masses of Property in single lines of family, has divided our country into two distinct orders of nobles and plebians.

'But, further to complete the equality among our citizens, to essential to the maintenance of republican government, it was necessary to abolish the principle of primogeniture: I drew the law of descents, giving equal inheritance to sons and daughters, which made a part of the Revised Code.

'The attack on the establishment of a dominant religion, was first made by myself. It could be carried at first, only by a suspension of salaries for one year, by battling it again at the next session for another year, and so, from year to year, until the public mind was ripened for the bill for establishing religious freedom, which I had prepared for the Revised Code also. This was at lenghth established permanently, and by the efforts chiefly of Mr. Madison, being myself in Europe at the time that work was brought forward.

'I think I might add the establishment of our University. My residence in the vicinity threw of course on me the chief burden of the enterprise as well of the buildings, as of the general organization and care of the whole. The effect of the institution on the future fame, fortune, and prosperity of our country, can as yet be seen but at a distance. But an hundred well educated youths, which it will turn out annually, and ere long, will fill all its offices with men of superior qualifications, and raise it from its humble state to an eminence among its associates which it has never yet known, no, not in its brightest days. Those now on the theatre of affairs, will enjoy the ineffable happiness of seeing themselves succeeded by sons of a grade of science, beyond their own ken. Our sister states will also be repairing to the same fountains of instruction, will bring hither their genius to be kindled at our fire, and will carry back the fraternal affections, which nourished by the same Alma Mater, will knit us to them by the indissoluble bonds of early personal friendships. The good Old Dominion, the Blessed mother, of us all, will then raise her head with pride among the nations, will present to them that splendor of genius, which she has ever possessed, but has too long suffered to rest uncultivated and unknown, and will become a centre of ralliance to the states, whose youths she has instructed, and as it were, adopted.

I claim some share in the merit of this great work of regeneration. My whole labors now for many years, have been devoted to it, and I stand pledged to follow it up, through the remnant of life remaining to me.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, July 6th.—The case of *Bruce et al* v. *Child*, from Orange, was heard. Mr. Badger opened the argument for complainant, & the argument for the defendant was opened by Mr. Hawks.

FRIDAY, 7th.—The argument for the defendant, in *Bruce et al* v. *Child*, was continued by Mr. Gaston, and Mr. Badger was heard in reply.

SATURDAY, 8th.—A motion in the case of *Altman* v. *Edwards*, from Greene, was submitted, and supported by Mr. Gaston—Mr Badger *contra*. The case of *Whitfield's executor* v. *Herring et al.* which was a bill of interpleader, from Lenoir, was argued by Mr. Gaston for certain of the defendants.

MONDAY, 10th.—Mr. Badger was heard for other defendants, in answer to Mr. Gaston in *Whitfield's executor* v. *Herring et al.* and Mr. Gaston replied.

TUESDAY, 11th.—A preliminary question in the two cases of *Benzien* v. *Lenoir*, from Iredell, and *Griffin's heirs* v. *Griffin's executors*, from Johnston, came on to be heard, and was argued by Mr. Seawell and Mr. Gaston.

WEDNESDAY, 12th.—Mr. Badger was heard in answer to the arguments of Tuesday, on the preliminary question in *Benzien* v. *Lenoir*, and *Griffin's heirs* v. *Griffin's executors*.—[The preliminary question was, whether a petition to rehear before enrolment, or a bill of review, after, could be brought in the Court below, on decrees heretofore made on questions referred to this court, in these cases, under the acts establishing the Court of Conference.]

The Salem Register remarks, in allusion to the death of Mr. ADAMS, that every thing relating to his life will be precious to his countrymen, but nothing will be dearer than the events of its closing scene.—When he was aroused by the rejoicings of his townsmen, from the sleep in which he reposed for the principal part of the day, when conscious that his life was at its lowest ebb, he was asked if the discharge of the cannon did not disturb him, he answered "Oh no! every discharge will add five minutes to my existence."—His townsmen sent to him for a toast.—He was then so low that he could but just articulate—he however made out to utter a sentiment, which he wished to be considered his last by his countrymen——"INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." This was drank by his townsmen about twenty minutes before he expired.

The Brandywine.--This gallant ship, destined to be ever memorable in American Naval annals, as the bearer of the beloved La Fayette from the shores of America, is to proceed about the middle of next month to the Pacific to take the place of the frigate United States. She is to be commanded, we understand, by Commodore JACOB JONES, at present one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board.—[*Balt. Pat.*

The Government of the United States was organized, under the present Constitution, by the Inauguration of Gen. Washington, as president, March 4, 1789, more than *thirty-seven* years ago. Since that time, up to the 4th July, 1826, but one of the Presidents of the United States had died. Mr. John Adams, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. John Quincy Adams on that day, were all alive. As none of those gentlemen had attained the Presidency, until they were nearly 60 years of age, it is not a little remarkable, that after so great a lapse of time, they should all have been alive on the late Jubilee.

[*Dem. Press.*

Latest from England.

The packet ship Algonquin, Dixey, has arrived at Philadelphia, bringing Liverpool, papers to the 8th and London to the evening of the 6th of June.

The Liverpool "Albion," of the 5th contains a long, elaborate essay on the 'state and prospects of the Cotton Trade,' which concludes thus—

"Upon a review of the whole subject, we cannot see any reason for despondency respecting the cotton market. On the contrary, we see every reason to hope.—Its present view is evidently encouraging; and the prospect as to the future are more favorable at this moment than after the events of the last five months, the most sanguine among us had the courage to anticipate."

It is mentioned in the Courier that the Peruvian government had "refused to close with an offer of two millions and a half of dollars, to purchase the mines in its territory." According to an official communication of the Secretary General of that government, the *minimum* price for which they will be sold is three millions of dollars; and it appears by computation there are about five thousand mines (*bocas mines*) belonging to the state. The offer is addressed to America as well as Europe.

On the 2d June, the opposition in the French Chamber of Deputies, bitterly upbraided the ministry, for not having a military establishment, proportionate, in extent, to the establishments and attitude of the other great powers of Europe.—General *Montmarie* observed—

"The national dignity required that the peace establishment should be on a more imposing footing. . . . . .—The kingdom of the Netherlands (he said) has 180,000 under arms; Prussia has an army of 200,000 soldiers, besides the battalions of *Landwehn* and *Landsturm*. The military force of the German confederation, amounts to 300,000 men, and may, at the first signal, be raised to 450,000. England whose position dispenses her from keeping up a numerous army, has nevertheless military resources well organized. Russia has more than 700,000 men, without including her military colonies. To this military state of the European powers, we have only to oppose an army which does not amount to 200,000."

LONDON, June 2.

The subscriptions in France in aid of the Greeks amounted, between the 1st of January and the 20th May, to the sum of 443,050 francs, which has been paid into the hands of the Treasurers in Paris. In Havre the wives of the principal merchants went personally from house to house, to solicit subscriptions, and succeeded, in this manner, in collecting 40,000 francs.

Rather a strong sensation has been created in the city by the receipt of intelligence, that on arrival of the Pyramus frigate at New York, her Commander and Mr Morier immediately set off for the seat of Government, for the purpose, it is supposed, of having a communication with the American Executive, on some important business. Conjecture has been on the alert during the whole of the day, but no satisfactory clue has been afforded; and the visit of the Pyramus to the United States, is still involved in mystery.

M. Chabert, on Saturday last, made the experiment of entering into a hot oven, together with a quantity of meat, sufficient, when cooked, to regale those of his friends who were speedily invited to visit his performance, previous to his publicly exhibiting the same to-morrow, (Wednesday, the 7th inst.) at 12 o'clock Mr. C. ordered three large faggots of wood, which is the quantity generally used by bakers, to be thrown into the oven, and they being set on fire, twelve more faggots of the same size were subsequently added to them, which being all consumed by 3 o'clock. Mr. C. entered the oven with a dish of raw meat, and when it was sufficient done, he handed it out, took in another and remained therein until the second quantity was also well cooked; he then came out of the oven, and sat down to partake with a respectable assembly of friends, of these viands he had so closely attended during the culinary process. The fences around the oven having been previously taken down, the numerous windows of the houses surrounding White Conduit-house Gardens were thronged with spectators, who as well as those on the spot (among whom were some professional gentlemen and other amateurs of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,) testified by their repeated acclamations and loud cheerings, their surprise, admiration, and unequivocal satisfaction at Mr. Chabert's complete triumph over the power of an element so much dreaded by human kind, and so destructive to animal nature.

It has been ascertained that, independent of the county of Lanark, there are upwards of thirty thousand operatives, out of employment in the counties of Renfrew, Ayr, Dumbarton, Stirling, and Forfar. This is an appalling fact, and must carry along with it an irresistible appeal to the public of Edinburg, and other places, who, it is to be feared, are not sufficiently aware of the extent of misery that at present exists in this country.

[*Edinburgh Observer.*

BERLIN, May 26.—The State Gazette of to-day has a long article correcting what is said in the Hamburg Correspondent of the 28th April, the Algemine Zeitung of the 7th May and other Journals on the susciptions raised here for the suffering Greeks, and observing that they are to be considered not as meant to enable the Greeks to continue the struggle, but would be restricted within its natural limits by the consideration of the many calls which their own country offered upon the beneficence of the charitable humane.

A Haytien brig, from Port au Prince called the Haytian, laden with cotton & other merchandize, on account of the government arrived at Havre on the 29th of May. It being the first appearance of the Haytien flag in a French port, she fired a salute of 13 guns, which was returned from the guns on the batteries.

From the Paris Etoile of June 4

TRIESTE, May 21.—Letters from Arta, of the 7th of May, announce, that part of the garrison of Missolonghi had made its way through the Egyptian camp, and had joined Karaiskaki, who was in the mountains between Missolonghi and Salona. Before the sally of the garrison, Noto Bozaris, an old man 76 years of age, had made a speech to them, in which he declared, that he considered himself as the cause of their misfortunes, since it was by his advice that they had rejected all the offers of capitulation, even under the guarantee of the English, and that he was resolved to be the first to devote himself to death, and to remain in the town to blow up the mines after their departure. Some hundred brave men joined him, and the Bishop pronounced his blessing on their resolution, the result of which, as we know cost the lives of so many Turks.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, June 6.—We have had a small supply of wheat, but tolerably ample of oats, flour and oatmeal, from Ireland and coastwise during the past week; also, several cargoes of foreign wheat and oats. At our corn exchange to-day, there was a midling attendance only, and rather a slack demand for most articles, the act for admitting foreign wheat not having yet reached our custom house, the needy buyers were obliged to give full prices for small supplies of free wheat; oats dull; barly and malt neglected; beans rather lower; flour was steady; Irish old dry butter continues very depressed.

London Corn Exchange, June 5.—We had a short supply of wheat at market this morning, and a great many buyers, who came with the intention of purchasing largely of the bonded corn; but as this description of grain still remains under the king's lock, very little business has been done; still last Monday's prices were obtained for fine samples of wheat, barley being scarce, many inquiries were made for fine malting samples, and last week's prices would have been realized for this kind. Oats, notwithstanding the magnitude of the supply, fully supported our last currency. In beans, peas, and other articles, there is no alteration.

At Liverpool, on the 8th June, Cotton remained, steady and in good demand at former prices. Bowed, Georgia, 6¼ to 7¾; Orleans, 7 to 8¼; Tennessee, 6½ to 7½; Sea Island, 1s to 1s 2d; stained, 6 to 3½; Pernams, 10¾ to 11; Egyptian, 7 to 9; Surat, 4¾ to 6; Bengal, 4½ to 5 7-8; Coffee, St. Domingo, 52 to 54; Havana 52 to 48; good and fine 76 to 84; flaxseed for crushing, 32 to 33 per hhd. sowing, 46 to 48; Irish flax per ton, 30 to 45; American flour, 28 to 30; Buenos Ayres hides, 8 to 10 per lb; salted 4¼ to 4¾; horse, 3s 9d to 4s 6d; Tobacco, James river, 2¾ to 7d; stemmed, 3 to 4¼; Kentucky, 2¼ to 4; Tar 11 to 13s bbl; Turpentine 7s 6d to 9s per cwt.

In addition to the opinion expressed in the extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, which we published yesterday, we observe it stated in the Baltimore Patriot, that Commodore PORTER "had been appointed Commander in Chief of the Mexican Navy." We have now the best grounds for believing—having seen Letters from the Commodore himself as late as the 21st of June—that this information is, to say the least, *premature*. The most splendid offers had been made to the Commodore, not only by the Mexican, but by the Colombian Government, which, if accepted, would give him a most elevated and important naval rank; but he had thus far given no decisive reply to repeated and urgent solicitations, and we think it not at all improbable that, under all circumstances, the Commodore will return to his native country to spend his last days in a service to whose glory he has so richly contributed.—[*Nat. Jour.*

We publish to-day the Mexican Decree relative to foreigners visiting that country. The precautionary measures imposed by this law have, probably, been deemed necessary from the known fact that the agents of old Spain have been frequently introduced into these new republics with a view to create among the people a disaffection to the new order of things, and a desire to return to the domination of Spain. The measure now adopted must have the effect of preventing the disembarkation in Mexico of any persons who are not known, as regards their country, means and objects; and if it surrounds the citizens of friendly nations with some difficulties and delays, the cautious policy which dictated it cannot be condemned.

In noticing this document we are reminded of the Message of the President of the Mexican States to the Congress at the close of its late Session, which we published in our paper of Saturday last. That Message is evidently modelled on the Messages of our own Presidents, and presents a pretty detailed view of the situation of Mexico—her means and resources, together with references to the measures which have been adopted to consolidate her interests, and place her prosperity on the securest basis. In speaking of the course adopted by our Government in extricating itself from any supposed obligation which might be inferred to arise out of the declaration of Mr. Monroe "that the United States will not permit any European power to interfere with the independence or form of government of these countries," to become a party in any conflicts between Mexico and any foreign power, there is an evident tone of disappointment, now and then breaking through the language of acquiescence in this policy. The Mexican President deems it "without the circle of probability that any other power than Spain shold undertake to disturb the peaceful possession of an existence which valor won," &c. But should such an interference take place "Mexico *alone* would suffice to defend and to preserve its titles & its rights" The friendly feeling of the United States towards the Southern nations, as displayed in their efforts to prevail on the Emperor Alexander to use his influence with Spain, is adverted to with much satisfaction, and a compliment is thrown in to the sagacity and profoundness which distinguish the Cabinet of the United States. The difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of a commercial treaty are briefly referred to, but an expectation is expressed that they will be speedily removed.

The whole of this message is pervaded by a spirit of firmness and decision, which shews that Mexico understands her rights, and is determined that her rising rank in the scale of nations shall not be checked by any backwardness or lukewarmness on her part, in maintaining her privileges as a free & independent power. She has a great extent of territory, and prodigious internal resources: her population is numerous, and has approved itself brave; her commerce may be of the most advantageous character; and looking through the dim perspective of future years, we have a right to expect that she has a conspicuous character to sustain among the nations of the earth, and that her influence will be especially felt in the Southern hemisphere.—[*Ibid.*

An Alabama paper sives a tragicomic illustration of the effects of intemperance. A man was about to sell his horse, but being himself too much *intoxicated* to attend to the matter, he desired his son to give the animal some wet meal to swell him out. The son was also a little *intoxicated*, and instead of wetting the meal with the pure element, he steeped it in a bowl of whisky from which his father had been drinking. The natural consequence was, that the horse became *intoxicated*, and began to dance a *pas seul*, (circus riders will do well to remember this *recipe*,) then to lie down, jump up, and renew his capers. After performing out of doors, a sort of kindred feeling induced him to walk into the house and join his jolly companions. Here he began to dance before the old man, who believing the devil was come to him in the shape of a horse, took up an axe and knocked out the brains of the poor animal. The story is told with all the gravity that belongs to truth, and we are therefore bound, in all courtesy, to believe it.

Funeral Oration.

The following Address delivered by C. R. KINNEY, Esq. on Thursday the 20th inst. in memory of our two illustrious citizens JEFFERSON and ADAMS, is published by request of the Committee of Arrangements.

It is not for the superstitious purpose of liberating the souls of deceased friends from purgatorial confinement, that the enlightened christian pays funeral honors to departed worth. Impelled by gratitude for signal services and anxious to hold up to view the virtues of our illustrious fellow citizens, and by their example to inspire youthful ardor with a love of country and unfading glory we have this day assembled to pay a tribute of respect to the venerated Adams and Jefferson.

It will not, I trust, be expected from the speaker of the day to delineate in just colors, all the virtues of these great men; much less will he be required to eulogize their characters—sooner, far sooner, "would he attempt to gild fine gold and paint the lilly" than to enhance the glory of men, to whose agency millions are indebted for freedom, to whose praise the voice of a whole nation resounds, whose worth all appreciate, for whose loss all hearts are sad and whose memory, generations yet unborn, will delight to honor.

The history of their lives is little less than the history of independent America—Scarcely had they arrived at man's estate, when the unwise councils of Britain and the tyranny of her king, left to our country no alternative, but slavery or independence—all powerful, as was then the parent country, they were among the daring spirits, who feared not the thunder of her indignation—born free, they were determined to hold their existence upon no other tenure—they chose rather to cultivate their fields in manly independence and to transmit unimpaired to succeeding generations, that inestimable jewel, than to bask in the degrading sunshine of imperial favor. They did not indeed gird on the sword and meet the enemy in the field of slaughter—theirs was a mental warfare—the more arduous task—to direct the councils of the nation—to awaken the fire of patriotism in their more tardy countrymen—to support the sometimes desponding spirits of the nation—by their eloquence in the senate, to arouse the whirlwind of passion and in wisdom and prudence to direct the undaunted bravery of America's ardent sons.

Were time permit, it would surely be unnecessary to recount to an American audience, the circumstances of that unnatural war. Suffice it to say, that America until that time, having cultivated only the peaceful arts, was unskilled in the disgraceful science of human slaughter, was without a legitimate government and destitute of the means of human destruction—Britain then sat the Queen of many waters, could command unbounded resources, and possessed an army and navy unused to yield to European foes.

To all these America could only oppose the valor of her sons and a cool deliberate determination, to *live free or die*—trusting to these, with a firm reliance on the justice of her cause and the protection of Heaven, she did not hesitate to commit her destiny to the event of a doubtful contest. During its progress, all that the ingenuity of tyrants could invent to add new terrors to the horrors of war, all that the gigantic power Britain supported by a mercenary horde of European and American savages, could do to crush the liberties of man and enslave America, was exerted in its fullest extent. The fortune of war not unfrequently preponderated in favor of the enemy, the political horizon was often darkened with disaster and defeat, and the last ray of expiring hope seemed sometimes almost departing from our hemisphere—yet firm as adament and invincible as death, with an eye intently fixed on the immortal prize set before them, neither the pleasures of domestic ease, the rich rewards of princely munificence, nor the "fiery indignation" of an incensed and powerful tyrant could divert them from their purpose—but with a march as steady as time, they brought to it all the resources of their almost supernatural intellects, nor abandoned the pursuit until its complete accomplishment.

To these our illustrious citizens, is the world chiefly indebted for the Declaration of American Independence—an instrument, breathing in every line the ardor of freedom & the most masterly exposition of the rights of man, to be found on the journals of science. Half a century has elapsed since the sacred political truth, that "all men are created equal," was first promulgated to an admiring world as the basis of national government. On this basis, has been erected the fair fabric of rational liberty—upon this foundation, has been reared the magnificent structure of American Independence—upon these principles, has been founded a government, without a model in times of yore and unparalleled in modern days—her power equalled, only by the wisdom of her institutions—at once "poisoning with secret alarm the impious joys of tyrants" and offering an asylum of safety to the oppressed of all the earth.

From that moment commenced a new æra in political science—The spirit of liberty went forth upon the earth conquering and to conquer—the power of reason assumed the place of blind devotion to the will of kings—man is now rising in all the majesty of intellectual strength, and the firmest holds of despotic power are beginning to tremble to the centre. Such are some of the advantages we have derived from our lamented fellow citizens.

But it was not to the birth alone of political freedom, that they directed their efforts—each in his turn has been called by the free will offering of a grateful people, to fill the first office in their government—a station more dignified, more truly grand than the most splendid throne, ever occupied by the most powerful monarch—If a divine right to rule, exists in any being excepting in the great God of Hosts, it must be in him whose commanding talents, virtuous deeds & faithful services point out to his equals, as "the man to rule over them." To say that in these important stations, they committed no errors, that they had no imperfections, would be to say, that they were not men. It has however been their singular felicity, by their counsels to see their native country shake off colonial dependance and assume a high rank among the nations of the Earth—to witness the adoption of their political principles—to outlive the rancour of party animosity,—to hear the united prayers of a nation fervently poured out for their happiness, and to wring even from their enemies a reluctant tribute of respect. Whatever may have been their involuntary hallucinations, blasted, for ever blasted, be the impious tongue, that dares ascribe to either of them, intentions derogatory to the rights of man or unworthy the high and dignified character with which they were entrusted.

The time of their dissolution is scarcely less remarkable than the events of their lives—On the fourth of July 1776 they first respired the air of independence—on the 4th of July 1826 they put on immortality and took their flight to mansions in the skies.—Is it superstition, is it infatuation, to suppose that in this dispensation of Almighty God's wrath he did remember mercy, that he did, by calling to the realms of light those mighty souls, on that eventful day intend to give to an astonished world conclusive proof of his approbation of their conduct? Methinks I hear Him proclaiming aloud: this day has been consecrated by the promulgation of the principles of true liberty; in defence of these principles "I have made bare my holy arm"—this day has been hallowed by the return to the regions of bliss, of two of the most devoted supporters of the rights of man.—On you, O ye sons of freedom has their mantle fallen; with all your might, defend the rich inheritance.

Did we yet grope our way in heathenish darkness, well might we believe a special messenger, despatched from the court of Jubiter, to conduct them to the etherial regions—we might fancy in their triumphant entry into the fabled Elysium of the ancients, that Charon, the ferryman of meaner souls, would no longer hold his ancient office; that they would be ferried across the Stygian pass by celestial spirits, and that more humble services would be performed by heroes of the "olden time"—that they would be greeted on their embarkation, by Socrates and Solon and by the Sages and Philanthropists of other days; who would eagerly claim kindred alliance with so noble—we might fancy Franklin, the great cotemporary seated on the car directing a display of forked lightning and surrounding their brows with the brilliant dazzle of meteoric glory—We at the very threshold of Elysium would be seen the father of his country with placid countenance and extended arms surrounded by a host of patriots to receive them—and yet in advance the mighty Jove the God of Gods in the mythology, half obeisant would bow to meet them.

But without enthusiasm, may not the christian in these things, see the immediate agency of the God of Hosts—is it not natural to suppose that this very day, they had chosen for their own. Could they not with much propriety have said with the servants of the Most High "we have fought a good fight, we have finished our course, our eyes have seen thy salvation, lettest now thou thy servants depart in peace"—and may we not devoutly believe that this prayer was graciously answered by granting their request. Yes, as sacred incense it ascended to Heaven's high Chancery, and years, encircled in a halo of glory gentle as evening zephyr, calm as the unruffled surface of the sea, this pair of chal twain, entombed in the hearts of their countrymen, have sunk to glorious

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CHILICOTHE.

The Wilmington Argus of Sept. last, states, on the authority of a correspondent, that Senator BENTON, of Missouri, and a driver of the United States mail stage, had a horse whipping affray on the morning of the 21st ult. on the high road leading from Washington to Lafayette county, to Wilmington. The cause of the affray is not stated.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, July 29, 1826.

Prospect of Crops.—We have understood from a gentlemam who lately travelled as far as Martin County, in this State, that the prospect of crops in that section is forlorn indeed. He thinks there will be almost an entire failure of the corn crops in consequence of excessive drought—that he saw fields of corn on some of the land on the Roanoke which had bloomed before it reached near the usual height and did not contain a single shoot. The reverse is the case in this county, the crops are frequent and in a very flourishing condition—and in case of no accident, promise to reward the farmer with an abundant harvest.

The Weather.—After several weeks of very dry, warm weather we were on Sunday afternoon last visited with a copious shower of rain, preceded by a violent gust of wind which drove two vessels ashore in our harbor—they however sustained no injury. Since that time the weather has been remarkably cool for the season.

Throughout the country as far as the intelligence of the deaths of our two worthy fellow-citizens ADAMS and JEFFERSON has travelled, strong testimonials of respect and gratitude have been paid to their memories.

The torch of the incendiary has been applied in Petersburg three times lately, which destroyed considerable amount of property. A fire also occurred in Norfolk about 10 days since, supposed to be work of an incendiary.

A Funeral Address delivered at this place on Thursday the 20th by C. R. KINNEY, esq. in memory of the late Adams and Jefferson, will be found on the preceding page.

ISAAC B. DESHA.—A letter from Frankfort, Ky. to the editor of the Lexington Reporter, says, "the following is a copy of a letter from Cynthiana, which has just been handed to me. It was brought by a messenger who came with information to the Governor."

Cynthiana, July 8th.

"DEAR SIR—I. B. Desha has cut his throat and can't live to-day. After he did it he wrote the following:—

"I am innocent of the charge made against me."

"The occasion done"—[and could not proceed.] I. B. DESHA.

After this, and on seeing the Jailor who had been absent and just returned, he wrote the following address to the Jailor.

"I have been mistreated since you went away. Let —— see it"—and nobody understands it. He sent for laudanum several times, and attempted to borrow a pistol. In great haste and no time to proceed.

The Reporter thinks it doubtful whether the wound has proved mortal. Desha, it will be recollected is the son of the Governor—he has been once tried and found guilty of the murder of Francis Baker, but owing to some informality, a new trial was granted by Judge Shannon.

Again the Western Mail brings us a tale of horror. The following is an extract of a letter, for which we are indebted to the gentleman who furnished us with the information respecting the fate of the Beauchamps, husband and wife:—

LEXINGTON, July 10, 1826.

"Isaac B Desha, charged with the murder of Baker, cut his throat on Saturday morning, the 8th, and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could not recover. The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless. Pen, ink and paper were given to him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined. This makes four persons who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder—two for the murder of Walton, in Henderson county; Beauchamp and Desha, beside the wife of the former, who *stabbed herself*, as it appeared from her own account before she expired. The death of Beauchamp and Desha will tend very much to relieve the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid of May 25, mentioned that the English Ambassador was warmly urging on the Spanish government the recognition of the South American states. He was continually receiving and dispatching couriers, and was believed to be supported in his exertions by the French Minister. The necessity of such a measure appeared the more pressing since the receipt of the last news from America, communicating the capitulation of Callao, and Chiloe, the loss of the last footing on the whole continent. It is also proposed to permit the importation into Spain of a certain amount of prohibited manufactures, including other articles besides cottons.

Twenty-eight French officers sailed from Marseilles on the 27th of May, to join the Greek army, into which they had enlisted. One of them belonging to the body guards of the king of France. The second legion of the national guards in Paris, are making a contribution, for the purpose of buying a piece of artillery for the Greeks. At Metz 6690 francs were collected by personal applications; and the sums obtained there in other modes, make, with this, an amount of 8500.

Weekly Summary.

A rumour is circulated in the last British papers that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, was about to form a matrimonial alliance with Lady Harvy, sister to the Marchioness of Wellesley, an American lady.

A gentleman passing through Broadway on Friday evening, encountered two young women, one of whom turned round, when the other snatched at and secured his gold-rimmed spectacles, and both decamped, leaving the unfortunate man in the dark.—*American.*

Certain missionaries who lately contrived to get a peep at Canton within the wall, describe the streets as very narrow, —from *three to seven feet* wide only.

$100,000 were subscribed in one day, in Albany, towards the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road: The proportion alotted to that city.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We are gratified to hear that the loan of $350,000 to complete this great work, for which subscriptions were this morning opened, was all immediately taken at a premium of 3 26-100 per cent. The offers exceeded the sum required, we understand, by more than $175,000.

[*Nat. Gazette of July* 11.

We understand that a committee of the City Corporation including the Mayor, waited upon the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, on Saturday morning, at Dorgboragen Manor, for the purpose of inviting him to be present at the funeral honors which will be paid by the city of Baltimore on Thursday next, to the memory of the illustrious patriots and sages, ADAMS and JEFFERSON. The invitation was readily accepted, but we learn that our venerable fellow citizen declined the offer of a conveyance and escort, which were tendered by the committee. It gratifies us to be enabled to add, that a recent rumour of the severe indisposition of Mr. Carroll is totally without foundation. He continues as he has done for a long time past, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

Like some proud monarch of the Sylvan scene, [green—
He stands majestic, venerably
And still his stately trunk aloft he
Serene and bending with the weight [rears,
He stands and views while gazing [of years.
His brethren of the forest strewed [around.

Mr. CARROLL is, we hesitate not to assert, the most interesting individual in the whole United States.—He shines alone in the firmament, and when that star is gone, the whole constellation will be extinct. On this account, if on no other, the honors which the city of Baltimore pays to the memory of our departed patriots, will be the most interesting exhibition of any on the continent—for *the last living Signer of the Declaration of Independence*—the only survivor of that illustrious band of Public Benefactors will be seen in the procession!—[*Balt. Am. 17th inst.*

The following is an extract of a letter from one of the party employed by the Government of the United States to examine the Dismal Swamp Canal, dated

"NORFOLK, July 12, 1826.

"Our party returned yesterday afternoon from an expedition to the Dismal Swamp, having examined the whole length of the Canal, and the river into which it runs, a short distance beyond.

From the parts we traversed of the Swamp, I can assure you that it well deserves the name, although we are told that it has been much improved by the draining effected by the canal. We have had a pretty hard time for one or two days, in traversing part of the Swamp. One day our walking was like wading through a plate of thick turtle soup; another, the reeds were so thick that it was with difficulty ten or twelve axemen could make a sufficient path to use our instruments; the hot sun pouring his rays upon us, and thousands of yellow flies, that bite worse than any musquitoes, both contributed to render our situation unpleasant. But as soon as we could get back to our boat, we felt relieved from our toils, for thanks to the Directors of the Company, they amply supplied us with plenty of every thing.

We went up the feeder into Lake Drummond, which is a beautiful sheet of water, about five miles by four—and which you recollect is the scene of the story of the "Maiden with the White Canoe."

The water is every where in the Swamp impregnated with the flavor of the juniper tree; all that we had for most of the time was nearly of the color of Madeira wine, and slightly bitter, like water that had been put into a new cedar tub. The inhabitants attribute the healthiness of their residence to the use of this water. It is extraordinary that in the Swamp itself it is healthy, while on the neighboring higher ground, or as the people call it, the shore, the contrary is the case."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Washington City, dated Vera Cruz, 21st June, 1826.

"We continue here in peace and quietness, from one end of the country to the other. This argues well. The gallant Comdodore PORTER arrived here 15th ult.; proceeded to the metropolis, and from thence, it is understood will return here, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Naval Forces, &c. &c. The young officers who came out charged with the brig America, now called "Guerrero," will also enter as soon as the Commodore returns to the coast."

[*From the Salem Gazette, July* 14.]

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter to a gentleman in this town, received by the Triton, dated St. Petersburg, May, 21. The following is an extract from the above mentioned letter:

"The coronation of the present Emperor is to take place at Moscow next month. The serious affair of the 22d December has caused very many of the officers of the army (of the first families in the Empire) to be arrested, and it is said more than thousands are now confined in the castle of this city; their fate is very uncertain. The first batalion of the regiment of guards, amounting to more than 20,000, and commanded by a Colonel, set off a few days since for Moscow. After a forced march of two days the commander ordered the man to be drilled, which they refused. He then attempted to force them, upon which they shot him dead upon the spot, and afterwards cut him to pieces with their swords. Affairs at present are in a very unsettled state, and well informed men predict something serious before a great while."

The editor of the Philadelphia *National Gazette*, appears still to be incredulous about the existence of the *Sea Serpent*—he says.

The testimony as to the reappearance of the Sea Serpent is strong, and fitted to convince all who were inclined to believe. Though we do not doubt the sincerity and probity of the witnesses we are reminded of the story so pleasantly told by Erasmus in the Colloquies. During his visit to England,

"One whose name was Polus, suddenly stopped, and raising his eyes to the sky, which was remarkably serene, made numerous signs of the cross, exclaiming, "What is it I there behold? may God avert the omen!" This exclamation having excited the curiosity and fear of every person present—"Don't you see," exclaimed Polus, "the enormous dragon! his horns of fire! his curled tail!" Every person present looked to the sky. At first they saw nothing. By degrees a few thought they saw something extraordinary; others afterwards beheld the dragon; at length, *all* saw it. In three days, the belief of the prodigy became universal, and other marvellous circumstances of it were related. Some persons made serious religious reflections; others investigated the matter philosophically; Polus, the inventor of the fable, enjoyed all the time the credulity of the public."

Another Gold Mine.—We have been informed that, on the 13th ultimo, three men were permitted to make an experiment for finding Gold, on the land of Mr. West Harris, on Beaver-Dam creek, four miles from the "Narrows" on the Yadkin river, in Montgomery county, in this state; and that after working a short time, they were successful in finding Gold more abundantly than at any mine hitherto discovered in this state. In some instances, as much as eight pennyweights of pure gold has been washed from a single bushel of earth; and from the loose manner of "washing," we are inclined to think that at least one quarter of the precious metal escapes detection. During about twelve days, seven or eight hundred pennyweights of gold was found at this mine.—One person, on opening a rock with his mattock, picked out five pennyweights of pure gold with his fingers. An experiment was made with earth dug from the middle of the road where it crossed the creek; and from two to four pennyweights of gold was washed from every bushel of earth: the road was literally paved with gold. Wherever an attempt has been made in this neighborhood, gold has been found in abundance. This is not only the richest mine that has hitherto been worked in this country, but is supposed to be more so than any yet known in the world. The gold is 23 or 23 1-2 carats fine; and differs in appearance from that procured at other places: it is found in solid lumps or particles,—that at Chisholm's has more the appearance of spangles.

It may be proper for us here to state, that individuals are not permitted to wash for gold on shares, as formerly, either at Chisholm's or Harris'—a company having purchased the privileges at the former, and the family of Mr. Harris having taken the management of the latter into their own hands, only suffering individuals to work there on restricted terms.—[*West. Carolinian.*

From India.—The ship Emerald, at Boston, sailed from Calcutta on the 26th February. It is learnt by her that the armistice concluded by the Burmese with the English was a *mere sham* on the part of the former, to recruit and gain fresh strength; that the war was renewed, and prosecuted at the latest dates from the scene of action, at the time of the departure of the Emerald, although the British forces had gained some advantages over the Burmese.

The oldest warrior in the world.—There is now living in Edgartown, Mass. the oldest warrior perhaps now in the world, Capt. PETER PEASE. He was a cabin boy in the fleet which went with general Pepperal, at the taking of Cape Breton, in 1745. He has his reason, and is able to walk a mile without resting.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	80	87	92
Monday,	75	77	76
Tuesday,	72	75	80
Wednesday,	68	74	80
Thursday,	67	78	77
Friday,	67	80	80

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

23d, Schr. Elizabeth, Robinson, Ocracock, in ballast.

" Schr. Two Brothers, Hobbs, Washington, in ballast.

" Schr. Lucretia, Gibbs, Boston, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

25th, Schr. John Rodman, Bright, Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

" Schr Lucretia, Gibbs Plymouth, N. C.

27th, Schr, Two Brothers, Hobbs, Charleston corn by L. C. Moore.

" Schr. Accommodator, Tillett, Charleston, corn by L. C. Moore.

CLEARED.

26th, Schr. Harriet, Pedrick, Grenada, staves by C. G. Williams.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that valuable place whereon he now lives, near the mouth of Little River, containing

100 and nine and a half Acres

of land, of which about half is cleared well drained and under good fence, and has now growing thereon a promising crop of corn. There is on the place near the water two Wind Mills, in the best order, with a new bolt for making flour. These mills from their advantageous situation, find constant and very profitable employment. Likewise a Blacksmith shop with all necessary tools, should a purchaser wish to retain on the place an establishment of that kind, for which there is not perhaps a more eligible situation in the country. Likewise two good Store Houses with a Granary attached to each—a kiln dying House lately prepared for use—a handsome Brick house 35 feet by 14, divided into three apartments intended and now used as a smoke house, potatoe house and dairy—above is a pleasant large work room with a fire place. The Dwelling House (now under repair,) which is one story, has five pleasant rooms on the first floor, and two chimnies. In the yard is a good Kitchen with a brick chimney. Detached from the dwelling house lot, is a quarter kitchen, intended exclusively for work hands, with a brick stack of chimnies. All the above improvements are not exceeding 80 yards from the river. The situation is very convenient for the delivery of produce of any kind, and an excellent stand for merchandize, being in the best grain and lumber country, in which a convenient shipping stand can be obtained. Considerable business is done here with vessels bound up and down the Sound, this river affording a good harbor in contrary winds—it is at this place but 1½ miles wide, making the most convenient place for trade to the people from the lower part of Perquimans county. This stand is likewise an advantageous one for procuring lumber from Tyrrell County, the sound being only twelve miles wide here. All the above described buildings together with an excellent garden spot, are under a new and excellent enclosure.

He likewise offers for sale three whole Lots, and a part of a lot in the town of Elizabeth-City; one opposite Mr. McMorine's Tanery, adjoining Abner Williams' store, having thereon a large Ware House and store, kitchen and other outhouses. The others near the water, one at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, containing a small Store House, Dwelling, Kitchen and Smoke House.—Also, on the same lot a small dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Miller—the other lot adjoining the one occupied by Mrs. Gregory, all under good fence.

Also, 25 acres of land in Perquimans County, on Little River, whereon is an excellent stand for a wind mill and store, having been formerly occupied as such. The Subscriber is really willing to dispose of all the above property on such moderate terms as he feels himself assured will be satisfactory to any person who may wish to invest a small capital advantageously. The terms may be known on application to him on the first mentioned premises.

John B. Mansard.

July 29. *Bt.*

LOOK AT THIS.

The Subscriber hereby gives notice, that having determined to close his present business, he invites all those who are indebted to him on book account, note or otherwise to settle with him. He will take merchantable wheat or flaxseed in payment of blacksmith or store accounts, if delivered immediately.—Those who do not attend to this notice may expect to make their payments through the hands of an officer.

He likewise requests all persons to whom he is in any manner indebted, to call on him for payment of their claims.

John B. Mansard.

July 29. *Bt.*

NOTICE.

Taken up by the Subscriber an excellent YAWL BOAT, supposed to belong to the Light Boat at Long Shoal; she was brought to this District by a negro man called *Charles.* I have written to the Collector of Ocracock, and also to the commander of the Light Boat to send their order with the expense and reward and she shall be subject to such order, otherwise be sold as the law directs.

D. Long.

Elizabeth-City, June 10.—*J.* 29.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Trenton Emporium.

STANZAS.

"The friends who in our sunshine live,
"When winter comes are flown."—
MOORE.

Ah well he sung, the bard who woke
Green Erin's harp to music's strain,
When 'neath a tyrant's galling yoke
In mouldering strings long mute had lain—
Yes, well he sung—successive years
Of light and shade, this truth hath told,
Its bitter sighs and burning tears—
Friendship is only bought with Gold.

Mark how the rich man's crowded hall—
How friendship smiles and revels there,
At the rich feast and crowded ball,
In fashion's fascinating glare—
But you lone mansion where the storm
Hath burst in wintry poverty—
Ah! mark the poor man's bending form,
Weary and sad—*what friends has he?*

And are our best affections all
The slaves of fortune's rude decree—
Held in the mean ignoble thrall
Of a mysterious destiny?
In wealth arrayed, the base the low—
For such alone should friendship burn—
While worth is doomed its head to bow,
And lowly in neglect to mourn?

Where is the generous spirit, where,
That would not spurn the venal throng
Of sycophants, who to the glare
Of wealth, and fortune's luring song—
Paid their vile homage—not to him?
Tasted his bounty in the wave
That sparkled upward to the brim,
And lov'd him for—*the cheer he gave.*

Alas the heartlessness of man—
Of generous faith, and feeling reft,
Avarice hath laid her icy ban
On all that smiling mercy left
In the cold world—and robed in pride,
Hyprocrisy, a leering elf,
Rules o'er earth's empires, far and wide—
Her tongue deceit—her idol—*self.* A.

From the Richmond Compiler.

ON THE DEATH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mourn Freemen, mourn; nor check the painful tear [most dear.
Which flows for him to thee and thine
Columbia, weep; for thou hast lost a friend, [shall end.
Whose mem'ry claims thy tears 'till time
Virginia, mourn; for thy fond father's gone,
Whose virtues stood unrivall'd and alone.
Virtue, thy sad and countless loss deplore,
Your most devoted friend is now no more.
Liberty; let incense on thine altar smoke
For him who first the chains of slav'ry broke.
Genius of Literature; pour out thy grief,
For thy sad loss is far beyond relief—
Yes; let the world, in sable mourning weep,
Let discord cease and party feeling sleep;
While all conspire, in one united band,
To ring the last sad knell from land to land. W.

NEW BOOTS.

These boots were never made for me;
They are too short, by half;
I want them long enough, d'ye see,
To cover all the calf.

"Why sir," said Last, with stifled laugh,
"To alter them I'll try;
But if they cover ALL the CALF,
They must be *five feet high,*"

Sundays and Sunday Schools

Judge Schley, in his charge to the grand jury of Jefferson county Geo. at the last May term, makes the following forcible remarks on Sundays and Sunday Schools:

"We intend not at the present time to inquire into the origin of the institution of the Sabbath, or the spiritual duties and blessings connected with it, but we firmly believe that the temporal benefits resulting from it are alone sufficient to entitle it to the countenance and protection of the civil authority. Every government, concerning which we have any information, has called to its aid the influences of religious sentiment. It is easy to conceive why a magistrate should avail himself of the awful sanction, with which every religion enforces its own precepts. One important benefit which this institution confers upon man, is its agency in preserving and extending the influence of religion. But this is not all; it brings quiet to the ruffled mind, and repose to hundreds who would otherwise spend their lives in unremitting labor. Like angels of mercy it pays its weekly visits to the children of labour and poverty, and cheers their drooping spirits with visions of future happiness and glory. It has a tendency to purify and exalt the moral and intellectual faculties of man, recals our thoughts from our own personal gratifications, and leads them to the contemplation of our present duties and our future destinies. Then it is that conscience resumes her empire, and the still small voice of religion, lately drowned in the tumult of the world, is heard and obeyed. This day, when properly observed, spreads a calm over the ruffled surface of society, and assuages the angry passions by which it is agitated. In the house of God all meet as the children of the same heavenly Father, and heirs of the same hopes and promises.—A common worship excites mutual sympathy and affection, and leads to an interchange of kind and benevolent offices.

"In Sunday Schools we behold a mighty engine, whose influence in promoting the virtue and happiness of society, no political economist is able to calculate. If the real, substantial prosperity of a state is to be estimated only by the comfort, sobriety, and intelligence of its citizens, the religious education of youth is the only perennial spring of national felicity. In our country alone more than 100,000 children are taught in those schools the highest and best of all knowledge—their duty to God and man.—Were the Sabbath abolished, Sunday schools would case with it, nor could any adequate substitute be provided in their room. Education may indeed be furnished at the public expense; but education accompanied by a sense of moral obligation, instead of restraining crimes, would afford new facilities for their commission. It would be difficult for any government, and impossible for our own to provide religious instruction for the young. But in Sunday schools this great and desirable object is obtained without the smallest encroachment upon the rights of conscience, or upon the principles of our political institutions.—In these schools, and in these alone, is the influence of our example constantly added to that of precept, and religion is constantly recommended to the youthful heart and understanding by the disinterested labors of pious and affectionate teachers. In these alone is the attendance of children not merely voluntary, but cheerful, and punishment is unknown as a corrective either of indolence or misbehaviour. In the remarkable fact that scarcely an instance has occurred either in Great Britain or America, of the conviction of a felon, who had enjoyed the advantages of a Sunday school, we find a strong and delightful testimony to the efficiency of this mode of instruction, in promoting the peace and good order of society."

From the Allegheny Democrat.

On the inconvenience to which little women are subject.

Mr. Editor.--That littleness should give an idea of youth is easily accounted for, but I cannot see why a girl who is short in stature should be always treated as if she were in leading strings, any more than a gentleman who is under-sized should be supposed to be just breeched.—For my part, I am turned 18, and consequently have been a woman these five years; yet they seem to look upon me as a perfect baby:—I wonder indeed they do not cram me into a cradle, and feed me with a pap-spoon. With my aunt, it is child every word, and every body else calls me little *Miss;* but when they mean to pay an extraordinary compliment, then I am a *pretty little Lady.* When I first came down into the country, a lady in the neighborhood very civilly invited me to come and play with her grand daughter, who was eleven years old; and a great bulky fellow who was, they said, my godfather, most boisterously took me up in his arms (like Gulliver and his nurse reversed) and fell a slobbering and nustling me as if I had been actually in swaddling clothes. Our visiters never fail to bring fruits and sweetmeats with them in their pockets for Miss, and I am constantly insulted by the civility of your good ladies, who are for loading me with slices of rich plumb or seed cakes of their own making. When I sit down to the table, I am helped very sparingly of the meat, as if they thought I had not cut my teeth; but my plate is filled with pudding and pie, which they take for granted *Miss* must be very fond of.—When I proposed riding a single horse, that was objected to, as no poney could be found small enough, and it was even debated whether I should be carried before or behind the servant. What vexes me still more, however, they seem to measure my understanding by my person, and as I am no bigger, they conclude me as ignorant as a child; consequently their conversation with me is most trifling, and often borders on the dialect of the nursery. One gentleman was astonished to hear that I could write; and another, upon my reading a common article out of a newspaper, thought indeed I read mighty well for my age. In a word, Sir, (or in *short* if you please,) I meet with so many of these impertinences, that I am quite sick of them. The only remedy I can hope for is, to find some one compassionate enough to *unmiss* me, and make a *woman* of me, by making me a *wife.* I am, &c.

DOROTHY SHORT.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, July 29, 1826.

Bacon—8 a 10 cents per pound.
Butter—25 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 42 a 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—33 a 35 cts.
Corn—per bushel 60 a 65 cents.
Wheat—50 a 60 cts.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—17 a 19 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $5 50 a 6.
Lard—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, 90 a $1.
Molasses—per gallon, 31 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $10 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.
Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shaddows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowlede—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mason's Monitor—Pocket Testament, neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farrier—Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards, of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do. History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Do. Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glass—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Primers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—Quills, &c.

W. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, May 13.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

At the Canal Bridge, Camden County, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Littleton S. Savage.
July 15.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending to remove from the State, wishes to dispose of his Houses and Lots near Newbiggin Creek Bridge
For a physician or merchant there is no situation in the county more desirable. Any person wishing to purchase can view the property by calling on

Frederick Hoskins.
July 8. *Tf*

Journeyman Printer Wanted.

A Journeyman Printer of industrious steady habits, who can work at *Press* and *Case* will find employ by immediate application at this Office.

Southern Boarding House IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken that commodious boarding house No. 65, Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. Godwin, intends continuing it as a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broad Way opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-sts. and for pleasantness of situation as a cool, healthy summer residence is not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, and being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the *South* with those of the *North;* conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1826.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE:
he says he belongs to Mr. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ancle much swollen.—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*
Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and ✕ *Middlings* } FLOUR.
Mess, Prime and Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, April 22

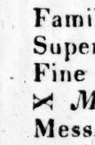
W B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

FOR RENT.



The Store and Warehouse on Road-street at present occupied by Messrs. *John A. Shaw, & Co.* For terms apply to

John McMorine.
June 17.

I OFFER FOR SALE

33 barrels and one hhd. Sugar, one hoghshead Rum,
just received per sloop Providence from St. Bartholomews.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, July 15.

JOB–PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

and

Saddlery Harness Making.

STEPHEN RELFE

Having taken the house opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, and formerly occupied by W. B. Micks as a drug store, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established the above business, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches, provided he receives encouragement. He invites all those wanting work in his line, to call on him, where it can be had of as good quality and on as moderate terms as in this place or any of the neighboring towns—also all orders promptly and faithfully executed.

Elizabeth-City, July 15. *Tf*

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

WE have recently received from New-York via Norfolk, a variety of Seasonable Goods, which, together with former supplies, renders our assortment very good—It consists in part of the following Staple and Fancy Articles.

4-4 Irish Linen, 5-4 do Sheetings,
8-4 table Diaper,
White and col'd striped silk and linen Drilling,
Plain brown and white English and French ditto,
Bl'k and col'd Circassians and plain vigonia Cassimere for gentlemens' summer wear,
Blue and yellow Nankeens'
Valencia, Marseilles and toilenett Vestings,
India, German & English silk pocket Handkerchiefs.
Blue and bl'k Cloths, (very low.)
Plain black Bombazetts,
Black and col'd Canton, and black Nankin Crapes,
Bl'k Italian, Canton and gauze Hkfs.
A great variety of common Calicoes and superfine cambrick Prints,
4 and 6-4 plain jaconet book and cambrick Muslins,
6-4 cotton Cambricks and 4-4 jaconet Cravats,
Black and col'd figured Gros de Naples, and Gros de le Silks,
White, blue, pink and green florence Silks.
7 packages domestic goods, consisting of 3-4 brown and bleached Shirtings,
4 & 5-4 brown & bleached Sheetings,
3 and 4-4 Ticking,
Indigo Plaids and cotton Yarns,
A few doz. Fur Hats, some of which are of superior quality,
Wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards.
10 cases Shoes, among which are Ladies superior thick and thin soaled Morocco and Prunelle (N. York manufacture.) Every description of common morocco and seal skin, with and without heels—mens' and boys' super. calf skin Shoes and Pumps.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Hardware and Crockery, and almost every article in the Grocery line, such as

Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson } TEAS.
Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS.

Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Sperm and tallow Candles, Holland Gin, French and Apple Brandy, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines, old Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Whiskey, Molasses, &c. &c.—All of which we offer at fair prices.

Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth-City, June 15.

Estate of Mark Taylor.

At the June Term 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, the subscriber qualified as Administrator to the estate of *Mark* Taylor, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them for settlement within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery. ASA McCOY, *Adm'r.*
Elizabeth-City, June 24. *Tf*

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first Monday night in every month.